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PEACE TO BE PROCLAIMED.

Results of Oriental Plenipotentiaries

Are Forecast.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS ARE ALLOWED.

Chinese Evidently Glad to Escape Under

Any Conditions - Formosa, Pescad-

ores, Korean Independence and In-

demnity - Japanese Feeling Hostile.

Though the arrangements for peace

have not yet been officially promul-

gated, the Government Gazette being

silent on the subject, yet there does

not appear to be farther reason to

doubt that the plenipotentiaries who

have exercised the responsibility of

determining the terms of the agree-

ment precedent to the termination of

hostilities, have finally, after ample

discussion, finished their labors, and

the Chinese negotiators will shortly

take their leave and return says the

Japan Herald Mail of April 18th.

Up to this no authoritative an-

ouncement has been made of the de-

tails of the compact, though it is not

likely that publicity will be long de-

layed, but it is generally surmised

that they will not be found to greatly

differ from what was originally pub-

lished in the Jiji Shimpo, and these

were recognition of Korean independ-

ence; cession of Formosa and the

Pescadores; surrender of a portion of

Shingking; payment of an indemnity

of 300,000,000 taels; and grant of cer-

tain trading privileges, which are to

form the subject of a special conven-

tion.

Upon the assumption that the above-

mentioned demands substantially

represent what has been agreed to by

the plenipotentiaries, and without

waiting for the publication of what

has actually been determined, so far

as can at present be ascertained,

speaking generally, the Japanese ap-

pear to be far from enamored of the

result of the labors of Count Ito and

Viscount Mutsu, though what farther

was expected to be wrung out of the

Chinese to satisfy national avaricious-

ness, is not very clear.

Several of the journals are already

writing against the terms of peace,

and some of them published in the

metropolis have been suspended by

the authority of the Minister of Home

Affairs. Elated by its extraordinary

amount of success, both on land and

at sea, the nation knows no modera-

tion, and there appears to be no

bounds to its exultation and its egi-

lity; it has become giddy and exhi-

bitive just as much rancor against China

as though no peace had been discus-

sed and amicably arranged.

The present excitement of the popu-

lace is altogether irrational, but it is

usually the case in this country, will

be likely to end in nothing more

formidable than an infinity of useless

talk. The effervescence which pre-

vails just now amongst civilians af-

fords a singular contrast with the

peace sentiments which appeared to

prevail so long as it was feared that

the war, with all its trials, might prove

of protracted duration, but no sooner

is there an assurance of immediate

peace than fickle public opinion at

once veers round, and the war's con-

tinuance is the one popular sentiment

of the day. We think that so far from

dissatisfaction being justified, that the

people of this country ought to feel,

and be willing to admit, that their

negotiators have made prodigiously

successful and very profitable bargain

with humiliated and victimized China.

If the people of that unfortunate

JAPAN'S EMPEROR SATISFIED

Receives Report of Commission and

Assures Friendship.

YOKOHAMA (Japan), April 22.—An

official dispatch says that Count Ito,

President of the Japanese Council of

Ministers, and Viscount Matsui, the

Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs,

the two officials who negotiated the

treaty of peace with Li Hung Chang

and his son, Lord Li, at Shimonoseki,

were received in audience by the Em-

peror before their return to Hiroshima.

The Emperor said: "The principal

points of the treaty are entirely satis-

factory, and add much to the glory of

the empire. I am highly pleased at

the signal service rendered by you."

An important proclamation has been

issued by the Emperor, expressing

complete satisfaction with the terms

of the treaty, and assuring the friend-

ship of Japanese subjects.

DR. HALE WILL NOT COME.

Domestic Relations Oblige Him to Re-

fuse Government Offer.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The authori-

ties of the Hawaiian Government

have communicated with Dr. Albert

D. Hale of this city with a view to

having him take charge of a Govern-

ment experimental laboratory for the

discovery of means to eradicate lepro-

sy. Dr. Hale visited Hawaii some

time ago and expressed a

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY LINE.

Interesting Points Brought Out By British Maps

NEW CLAIMS ARE NOT FETTERED.

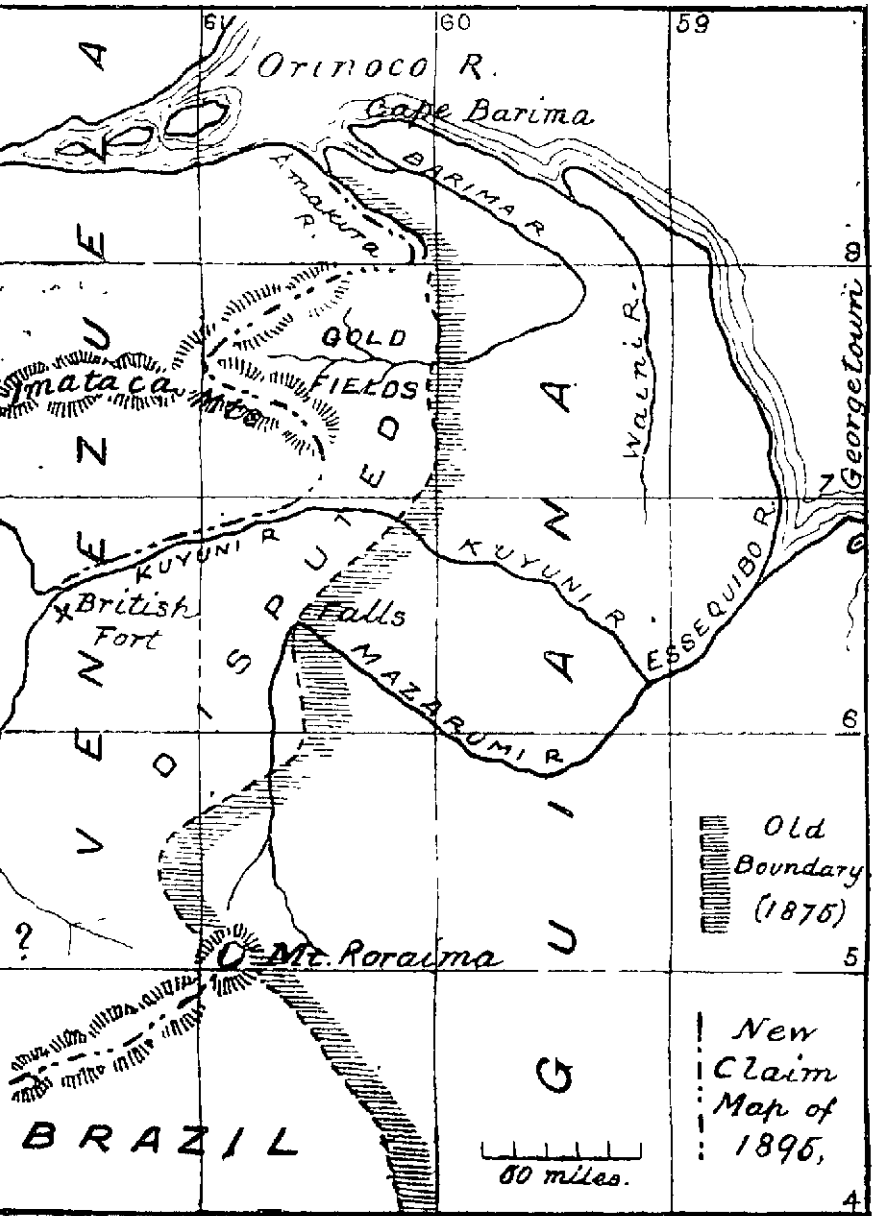
Schomburgk Line Established in 1875. Gold Fields Now Prove an Inducement to Grab for Territory.—None to Occupy Lands Claimed by Both.

As the Venezuelan boundary dispute has acquired a good deal of importance as well as prominence at this time, some information on the subject derived from British maps is hereby presented. The Royal Geographical Society (London) publishes monthly the Geographical Journal, formerly known as

also very natural that Guiana should want the gold fields, and claims that the Barima is the natural outlet to the regions of the head waters of that river, and that the watershed on the Imataka mountains is a better boundary than a line cutting across the valley. The same reasoning however would also claim the entire basin of the River Kuyuni, which extends far west of the limits of our map. The Venezuelans too might show that the upper basin of the Orinoco is in Columbia, and not included with the lower basin in their own State, and that the head waters of the Amazon are in at least three different republics.

The American papers are probably at fault in considering the mouth of the Orinoco the great disputed point. At any rate Great Britain has apparently for fifty years occupied at least to Cape Barima, though Venezuela may have grounds for claims not now evident. We cannot help having an interest in this matter, even as a mere chapter of information, and a superlative interest as true Americans, whether we may or may not be just now American citizens. The magazines quoted are on file in the Survey Office, the earlier ones having been in former years a part of the furnishing of the Foreign Office.

CURTIS J. LYONS.



MAP OF DISPUTED VENEZUELAN TERRITORY.

the "Proceedings" of the said society. This journal contains the papers read before the society, and chronicles the progress and results of exploration and occupation of new countries. It is a valuable publication of high character. The appearance of a map of Northwestern British Guiana in the last number, that of April, 1895, has led the present writer to compare this new map with previous ones in the same journal.

The subjoined sketch reduced from both maps, shows the differences between the map of 1895 and that of 1875, both from exclusively British sources. The map of 1875 was published in the "Proceedings" of August, 1880, in connection with a paper read before the society by Everard F. Im Thurn, relating to his explorations in British Guiana. It is stated in the title to the map that it is from the surveys of Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, corrected, to date by the Crown Surveyor of the colony. In the Geographical Society it was stated after the reading of the paper (p. 485 "Proceedings"), that "Sir Robert visited the district in 1838, when he defined the boundary for the Government between those countries," viz: British Guiana, Venezuela and Brazil, making the boundary pass right across the famous Mount Roraima. The map is made with minute detail as to rivers, mountains and valleys and, as will be seen from the sketch, cuts from north to south the valley of the river Barima, also cutting the river Mazaruni at a sharp bend and falls in the same.

A foot-note to the map says that, while the line has not been "adjusted by the respective Governments, an engagement subsists between the Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela by which neither is at liberty to encroach upon or occupy territory claimed by both."

As was said above a new map appears in the Geographical Society of April, 1895. In the title a colored line is indicated as representing the "Provisional Boundary of Schomburgk's Map (1875)." This is the western line of our sketch map, (represented by dash and two dots), and takes in the entire valley of the Barima, (with gold fields) and also follows the Kuyuni river up to a bend where curiously enough is a British fort, more than sixty miles west of the "Schomburgk line" of the map of 1875. Schomburgk however had died in 1868, and the 1875 map speaks of him as the "late Sir Robert," etc., and he certainly could not have established any "provisional line" such as claimed.

The area thus taken in, as shown on these maps themselves is 10,000 square miles or more, larger than the area of either Massachusetts or Vermont. What the Venezuelans themselves are claiming we have not the means just now of knowing, but it is very natural that they should claim at least, that British Guiana should adhere to its own original map. It is

LATEST NEWS FROM MAUI.

"Thurston to Restore the Queen" is Now Rumored by Natives.

ACCIDENT ON PAIA PLANTATION.

Further Story Creates Interest—Waikuku Ball Team Victorious—Chinamen to Visit Their Native Land—Bachelor and Maiden Party at Dr. Aiken's.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]

MAUI, April 27.—During Thursday evening, the 25th, a small party of bachelors and maidens assembled at the Paia residence of Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Aiken to wish Worth O. Aiken many happy returns of his birthday anniversary. While refreshments were served at tete-tete tables, a most elaborate mock dinner of eighteen dishes was also served. The viands—objects suggestive in a faint, nebulous way of some toothsome delicacy—were passed from table to table, and the guests inscribed on menu cards what they imagined the different entrees and courses might be. Prizes were awarded the most successful. Other unique and interesting games rendered the occasion most pleasant.

The head waters of the Haiku and Spreckels ditches extend from Huelo into Hana district. Old ditchmen report that the rains of last week were the heaviest ever witnessed by them. Fifty feet of the Haiku ditch was washed away.

Superintendent Carley of the telephone company has been putting in new patent transmitters during the week.

There is a rare famine in progress on Maui. No pain is to be obtained in Walluku.

At the baseball game on Norton's field, Makawao, last Saturday afternoon the Waikuku boys for once were victorious, vanquishing the Makawao nine by two runs. Bailey and Cocket were the battery for Waikuku and Reynolds and Kanka, two Kamahameha boys, for Makawao. Mr. Crook was umpire. There are to be three games, the winner of two contests to be declared champions of Maui.

W. H. Bailey of Oakland, a former manager of Waikuku plantation, has been visiting Makawao and Waikuku during the week.

Makawao's deputy-sheriff, C. W. Dickey, is convalescing from an attack of malarial fever.

At 2 a. m. Thursday, the 25th, ten empty cane cars broke away and came with a run down a Paia field, piling up at the mill almost as high as the factory's roof. Two Japanese were buried under the debris, but on examination by Dr. Aiken were declared not seriously injured.

The May evening of the Makawao Literary Society will take place in the parlors of the foreign church Friday, May 3d.

"Thurston to restore the queen" is the well-eyed Hawaiianesque rumor that has been stalking Maui during the week.

The Haleakala schoolhouse that is being erected in the Kokomo region, three miles from the Makawao school buildings, is reported to be one of the best on the island.

During Thursday, the 25th, Deputy-Sheriff King, disguised in a blue dungaree suit and dilapidated straw hat, succeeded in catching a Chinese opium and liquor dealer almost in the act of transgressing the law. The arrest was made at Fong Wai's, Kula, and the Chinaman will answer the two charges at Makawao Court next Tuesday.

Olive trees are growing and flourishing at George Forsythe's in Kula, and at Mrs. H. G. Alexander's in Makawao.

Sam Sing, the manager of the Quong Fong Labor Supply Company, left Maui for China this week. Ain, his partner, takes his place. The Quong Fong Company has supplied Spreckelsville with laborers for ten years.

Awana, a well-known Makawao Chinaman, leaves Makawao today for a several months' visit to his native land.

The sensation of the week on Maui was the interview in the ADVERTISER of the 23d concerning doings of the royalists. Prominent people can hardly believe the reports. The greater part of the natives have not "given up the ship," and their leaders appear restless, moving about a good deal from place to place, but that they are doing anything more serious than talking is not generally believed.

H. F. Wichman, of Honolulu, is in Waikuku.

A schooner from Honolulu arrived in Kuaui this morning with a cargo of lumber for the Paia store.

The steamer Kahului, Yarneberg master, arrived in Kahului last Sunday morning, the 21st instant. She was 15 days from San Francisco, being delayed by a broken shaft. She departed for Honolulu on Monday.

During Tuesday, the 23d, Manuel Capelos, of Grove Ranch, met with a fatal accident in the vicinity of his home. While riding his horse on a slow walk, the animal suddenly fell, forcing his rider under him. The Portuguese, whose ribs were frightfully crushed, died on Thursday.

Weather Generally warm and pleasant.

BUILD THE BEACH ROAD.

Minister King Gives Orders for Work to go Forward.

The work of constructing the beach road to Waikuku will begin as soon as possible. This matter has been under consideration for some time by the Cabinet and at the meeting yesterday it was voted to start the work at once.

The proposed road runs along the beach from Kakaako to Waikuku. The sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the construction and it was built

and macadamized to Mrs. Ward's premises. At this point some difference arose as to damages and the work stopped.

A commissioner will be appointed Monday to award damages on the property in question and the road will go on. Messrs. Hobron, Waterhouse and Ena have signified their willingness to allow the Government to appropriate all of their lands in the line of the road that is deemed necessary. The completion of this road will result in a large tract of desirable residence lots being opened for occupancy, besides giving a delightful beach drive.

Baseball Series.

Following is the series of the season's league games, as agreed upon by the captains of the three teams Saturday:

Star vs. Unknown.....	May 4
Kamahameha vs. Star.....	May 11
Unknown vs. Kamahameha.....	May 18
Star vs. Unknown.....	May 25
Kamahameha vs. Star.....	June 1
Unknown vs. Kamahameha.....	June 8
Star vs. Unknown.....	June 15
Kamahameha vs. Star.....	June 22
Unknown vs. Kamahameha.....	June 29
Star vs. Unknown.....	July 6
Kamahameha vs. Star.....	July 13
Unknown vs. Kamahameha.....	July 20
Star vs. Unknown.....	July 27
Unknown vs. Kamahameha.....	Aug. 3
Star vs. Unknown.....	Aug. 10
Kamahameha vs. Star.....	Aug. 17
Unknown vs. Kamahameha.....	Aug. 24

The first game will be played next Saturday afternoon, at 3:30, between the Stars and Unknowns. The boys are practicing earnestly.

Solid Banking Institution.

The thirtieth report of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, shows the gross profits of that institution for the half year ending December 31, 1894 to be over 1,711,589 yen. The paid up capital is 4,500,000 yen, reserve fund 3,629,000 yen and the reserve fund for the equalization of dividends 299,000 yen. A dividend of 15 per cent per annum has been declared by the directors.

New Lawyer in Town.

Lawrence Kip has been granted a license to practice in the law courts of the Republic. Mr. Kip is recently from California, where he became known as one of the successful young lawyers of the State. He studied law in the office of Delmas & Shortridge, San Francisco, and practiced before the Supreme and Federal courts of California. He will shortly open an office in Honolulu.

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HONOLULU, H. I.
1649-17

The Hawaiian Planters' Monthly.

H. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

Contents for April 1895.

- Notes on Current Topics.
- Labor in Queensland and Cuba
- Notice of Prof Hilgard's Report About Cane Tasselings
- Outlook for Sugar.
- German Bounties.
- Best Sugar in America.
- Noteworthy Prize Essay.
- An Agricultural Chemist.
- Rebelling Low Grade Sugars.
- German Sugar Legislation.
- Resolutions of Kona Coffee Planters.
- Reply to the above Resolutions.
- Sacaline, the New Forage Plant.
- Cane and Sugar in Queensland
- Coffee Trade in 1894.
- Crystallization in Movement.
- Banana Diseases.
- Cost of German Beet Sugar
- Perfumery Industry.
- Nitrogenous Fertilizers.
- Sumatra Tobacco.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1884.

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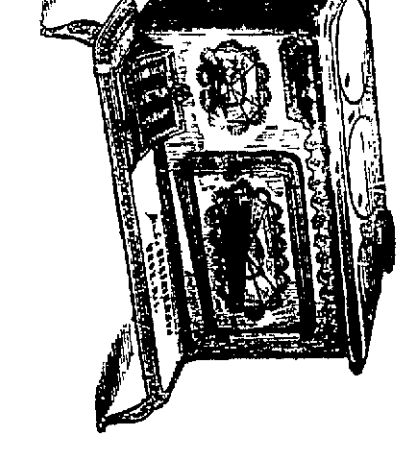
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GAZETTE office

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895

The latest addition to the journalistic effort of Hawaii is *The Time*, a weekly published by J. T. Stacker. This new periodical has a field peculiar to itself and starts off in a bright, breezy manner that ought to bring success.

While it would be a questionable policy to prevent the Japanese celebrating the victories of their armies, in view of the possible high tension of feeling among the Oriental inhabitants, the safeguard of caution might well be brought to the attention of the leaders of both factions.

The record of the National Guard at the butte Saturday is a good credential for the improvement in the efficiency of that organization. It can truthfully be said that the military forces are better organized and prepared for active service than ever before. "But still there is room."

EDITOR DANA, after a conservative review of the Hawaiian cable situation, states that without doubt the question of a cable to Hawaii will come up before Congress at the next session, and that reflection meanwhile upon what it really involves may lead to definite action, since a decision upon it can hardly be much longer postponed.

It would seem from the article given in another column that Great Britain has only to refer to her own authorities to discover how inconsistent are her claims upon the gold fields of Venezuela. Nothing but the everlasting greed for gain can uphold the attitude now assumed by the British claimants.

By no means the least of the royal personages interested in the American income tax is Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whose holdings in the United States amount to over \$1,000,000. King Leopold of Belgium comes under the law, as does the Earl of Bredalbane, who is said to own thousands of acres in Florida.

EPIDEMICS IN POLITICAL LIFE.

The newspaper epidemic coupled with the wild and vague political rumors that have been floating about the country for the past two or three weeks would seem to indicate that the whole political system is on the verge of disruption and a large proportion of the discontented individuals were afflicted with paresis. While we have no data with which to prove the latter state of affairs untrue, we can assert positively that the former is not the fact.

About once in so often people become possessed of the idea that the world can be reformed through the medium of a newspaper. The man or men with personal axes to grind pour their funds into a bottomless hole from which issues balm for their spleen in the shape of ideas aired by black ink and white paper. The visionary idea of financial success may be considered for a moment, but only for a moment.

The foundation principles of the new newspaper movement are thus described in the words of one of the promoters: "For the Government, against the present Administration and W. O. Smith in particular." Undoubtedly these sentiments will not be nailed over each column, and time will tell to what extent this idea will be followed out, but it indicates a narrow personality that brings to mind political and social science of country village gossiping. There is little or nothing new in the idea that tends toward shaping a new, broad-minded opposition press. It is a good deal like the fellow whose voice failed him, who, upon a bought a tin horn that he would might have greater penetration. Anti-Americanism may be expected in the future as in the past.

A DIFFERENCE IN OATHS.

Secretary Gresham's refusal to interfere in the Bowler case is nothing more than would be expected under ordinary circumstances. It is only the existing feeling that there is no knowing just which way the Administration may turn that gives the diplomatic communication more than a passing interest. Unless there was to be a general overturning of the laws of this country, which of course could be accomplished by a nation with plenty of war vessels, powder and shot, it would be impossible to reach any other decision.

Mr. Bowler is a duly naturalized citizen of Hawaii, and by signing the oath of allegiance required by the naturalization law, he shared in the protection and benefits which the Hawaiian Government gives its subjects. The naturalization law through which he became a citizen of this country further provides that should he apply "to his native government for protection or intervention, he shall be amenable, for every such resort, to the pains and penalties annexed to rebellion by the penal code." In other words, resort to his former government for intervention is to be construed as a treasonable action.

The fact that Secretary Gresham makes a point of the "oath of allegiance" which Mr. Bowler took, will undoubtedly cause renewed conjecture upon the position which may be taken on the oath of allegiance to the Republic. A comparison of the naturalization oath and the oath to the Republic, however, can leave but little doubt as to the wide difference in the obligations imposed. The man subscribing himself to the oath of naturalization, besides declaring to support the laws and constitution, swore "true allegiance to His Majesty, the King." A mutual contract was made, and the Chief Magistrate has an equal right to call upon the subscriber to the oath for protection.

The foreigner taking the oath to the Republic affirms support to the constitution and laws of this country, and puts himself under obligations not to encourage or assist in establishing a monarchical form of government. By this act he expresses his good will for the Republic, but on the other hand the Republic offers him no more protection than it does the tourist passing through the country. The Hawaiian Republic offers him protection in no other country but this—a privilege enjoyed by every man, woman and child setting foot on the islands. There is no contract, no affirmation of allegiance other than that required of every law-abiding citizen, and no abjuring of birthright.

TIME FOR ALL THINGS

Could you inform the loyal supporters of the Republic when action is to be taken on the removal of disloyal Government employees, which appeared in the columns of your paper of the Councils proceedings of 12th inst.? By answering above you will greatly oblige.

The above anonymous communication received at this office is a good example of the amount of common sense and reasoning powers of which some "loyal supporters" of the Government are possessed. Unfortunately there is a class of people in every corner of the globe who believe the Lord ought to have rested six days and made the world on the seventh. Why this scheme was not followed it is impossible for us to state, but we draw the natural inference that all things take time. This enthusiastic "loyal supporter" reminds one of a sorrowing widow who hurries a henpecked husband into the ground in order to collect his insurance policy. We are fully confident, however, that this gentleman will see his hopes realized at the end of the month as what few clerks are regarded as disloyal, are paid by the month. When the Advisory Council will accept the report of the Executive, is yet locked within the minds of those members who asked that it be tabled. Meanwhile the disloyal will go and the loyal stay, not so long as truth and justice hold

away will any employees be deprived of their positions in consequence of gossip or hearsay.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND CREEDS.

Just how much attention should be paid to biblical instruction in the common schools has become a question that is demanding a vast amount of public attention and giving rise to earnest argument in those countries where a large degree of religious freedom is allowed in the public school systems. In the old American colonial days, the possibility of the Bible being eliminated from the daily routine of the public school was a possibility that seldom arose in the minds of those who had faced the dangers of an unknown country to enjoy biblical teaching according to the dictates of their own conscience.

Not until the struggle between the followers of creeds began to be felt did the Bible become a stumbling block in the life of the public school. Not until the followers of dogmas came to fear that children would, by reading a few biblical passages each morning, come to formulate independent opinions concerning forms of religious life, did society divide into opposing forces. The controversy has a three-cornered phase, the factions separating into the champions of sectarian teaching, those who would wipe the Bible from the school entirely and a clear-headed common sense element who recognize only as a power for good the daily recital of selections from the fundamental truths that are above creeds or the petty differences of this or that faction. In the London School Board controversy Walter Lloyd goes to the extent of stating that "the particular claims of the Bible upon our admiration are exactly those which render it unsuitable as a means of elementary education. It is a book for students and not for children. The reading of it in schools is generally either useless or injurious." This is an ultra sentiment which will not be endorsed by the Christian world to say the least, but public schools had far better follow this theory than yield to sectarian teaching.

A free school, supported by the public purse and patronized by the children of parents of varying religious faith, is no place for dispersing man's interpretation of the Bible. It is the last of all institutions in which to teach special routes to heaven. Clear, unbiased fundamental truths are all that is necessary or wanted. Public schools are no places for creed mongers, be they Baptist, Congregational, Episcopalian, Methodist or Roman Catholic. William Lloyd had better said, creeds are for students, not for children, and were never meant to be brought into the thoughts or life of a child outside the home or place of worship.

WAR SPIRIT IN JAPAN.

Notwithstanding Japan has, to all intents and purposes, obtained all she asked of China in making terms of peace, reports from periodicals of the Orient indicate the war spirit running high, and the desire to push on till the Chinese capital is captured, rife among the common people constituting the rear party of Japan.

The time has come to test the true inwardness of the Japanese western-world reform, to discover the depth to which the forces of civilization have penetrated. Nothing proves strength of character as the power of self-control. Anyone possessed of great physical strength can bluster about and forge ahead, fully confident of his ability to crush his opponent; but it takes a man to withhold from striking when he has his victim completely within his power. The manner in which the Japanese conduct themselves during this period of cooling off will be watched with quite as much interest as the methods of warfare have been. It is not at all surprising that the old spirit of the feudal days should crop out since the transformation has been so rapid and almost dramatic.

Commenting on popular opinion

a Japanese contemporary says "The feeling in Tokyo, which has all along been in favor of peace, has of late completely veered around. In the streets, the schools, the stores, people are eagerly discussing an immediate renewal of hostilities. It is the popular verdict that China has trifled too long with Japan's magnanimous patience; that she has been playing her old game of procrastination and duplicity; and that while the Viceroy Li may be fully aware of China's weakness and Japan's overwhelming superiority, the Chinese at home are certainly blind to all this, or else believe that, in the long run, the want of funds—and perhaps cholera as well—will bring Japan to the end of her resources. At all events the attitude of the people, who have been all sympathy with the Viceroy Li and ready to credit everything in his favor, is a very threatening one at the present moment." Two papers have been suspended by the government for the radical sentiments expressed. Ruling officials show no disposition of leniency toward the radicals, yet with all the supreme power they exercise Japan's victory over itself in the interests of advanced civilization will be quite as important as the glory of bringing China to terms.

MR. GRESHAM TO MR. THURSTON.

I don't like your methods, they're away below par;
Persona non grata, sir,
That's what you are.

You talk to the papers, sir.
Open and free,
Without the permission of
W. O. G.

That's no diplomacy, at
Least not the kind
That I keep in stock, and make
D— hard to find.

The Hoosier diplomacy,
That I have around,
Is the only diplomacy
Warranted sound.

Then in addition, sir,
You've tried to fill
The minds of our people with
Hatred of Lil.

Dear lady, sweet Lily, sir,
Flower of the sea,
The crowless Callypsso
Of Grover and me.

Persona non grata, now
Gilt up and gilt;
This court thinks that you're a
Diplomat nit.

Persona non grata, that's
What you are. See?
Personae, none greater; that's
Grover and me.
—New York Sun.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Sir Thomas Esmonde is evidently not a close reader of the newspapers or he would know that ex-queen Lil of Hawaii is not confined in the barracks at Honolulu but in comfortable quarters in the palace, to which Esmonde asks that she may be transferred. The queen is under surveillance, of course, for since the last fiasco of a revolution it would be absurd to allow her the liberty which she so grossly abused. When the facts are known it will not be possible even in England to arouse any sympathy for a woman who has shown herself far more cruel and revengeful than any of her enemies.—S. F. Chronicle.

The position of Hawaii is so important to nations, especially the United States and England, that means of rapid communication are imperative. A submarine cable connecting the group of islands with the American Continent will soon be laid, but it remains to be seen whether American or English enterprise will prove the superior. The ability of the United States to perform the work at once cannot be questioned, but in Washington there seems to be a spirit of opposition to every measure distinctly American. Russia, Japan, and France prefer the American plan to the scheme which England advocates. The Hawaiian Government prefers direct communication with San Francisco to the Vancouver route. Yet with all these apparent advantages in favor of the United States, the English company may take the work resolutely in hand and construct the cable while other nations are discussing plans.—Pacific American.

Evidence having been secured by the Customs authorities concerning certain suspicious movements of the sloop *Spray*, a party under Port Surveyor Sanders secured the tug *Eleu* and gave chase. Just off Lahaina the *Spray* was overtaken and searched, but nothing contraband was found. The tug returned early Monday, after being absent since last Saturday.

Shortly before the regular semi-annual trip of the Board of Health to Molokai during the month of May there will be a meeting of all the physicians on the islands. This will be the first of the kind ever held.

PORT CHARGES REMITTED.

Contract With Canadian Steamers For Carrying Mails.

Made by Minister Damon Under the Act of 1894—Other Companies Soon to Follow.

Minister Damon has recently closed a contract with the Australian-Canadian Steamship Company, under the Act of 1894, which remits to that company all the port charges except pilotage and water.

Though the agreement was completed but a short time ago the conditions will date from October, 1894. The contract is made under the Act authorizing the Executive Council to make contracts for mail service between ports of the Republic of Hawaii and North America, Australia and intermediate ports, and to grant aid to steamships carrying such mails.

The Republic grants the steamship company for the term of two years, freedom from all charges at the port of Honolulu for wharfage, lights, buoys, blanks at the Custom House and harbor master's fees for the steamships plying between said ports; also grants free use of all those tracts of land in Honolulu known as lots No. 56 and 57 on the Esplanade, for storing coal not exceeding 3000 tons at any one time for the use of the company's vessels.

The steamship company on the other hand agrees during the term of two years to carry all Hawaiian mails without charge to this Government and to hold to the present schedule of passenger and freight rates.

It was the intention of Minister Damon to complete similar contracts with the Oceanic and Pacific Mail during his recent trip to the Coast, but a combination of circumstances prevented his so doing. It is only a matter of a few weeks, however, when all the steamship companies will come under the same contract. The money saved to the companies is from \$125 to \$150 a month.

TO APOSTLES OF CALUMNY.

Dr. Hyde Upheld by One Who Knows of His Work.

Also Knows of Father Damien—Mr. Shearman Handled Too Carefully. Labor of Missionaries.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read certain astounding statements in one of your late issues made by John Shearman of Brooklyn, relating to the American missionaries in Hawaii, their descendants and Dr. Hyde. I do not pose as the defender of the missionaries, so-called; that these gentlemen are well able to take care of themselves is evidenced from the calm and convincing reply of William Castle, which amply vindicates the missionaries from the untruthful and slanderous statements propagated by John Shearman.

Mr. Castle is, however, much too modest. He should have stated that "today almost 99 per cent of the money necessary for carrying on the sterling work of the early missionary fathers is contributed by their children."

Again, other evidence that the missionary children have been misrepresented is furnished by the erection at the leper settlement of a home for friendless boys at the sole cost of a son of a missionary. This home is under the management of a Catholic lay brother and four sisters of the order of the Sacred Heart.

It does not seem to have penetrated the marvelous mind of John Shearman that there are other foreigners in Hawaii besides missionaries, who will not tamely submit to the total annihilation of their personal liberties and privileges; the attempt of the Hawaiian Queen and her party to do so ended disastrously in January, 1893. Mr. Shearman's gratuitously offensive statement about Dr. Hyde is untrue. When the Doctor's duties called him to the leper settlement he went there, and the writer of this letter was present at the first meeting between Dr. Hyde and Father Damien at Kalaupapa, Molokai, and this is what occurred: "Dr. Hyde warmly commended the Father for his noble work in the cause of human suffering; and the religious ceremonies at which Dr. Hyde officiated were attended by Father Damien. The greatest good feeling prevailed then and always. The raucous spirit, said to be present between Dr. Hyde and Father Damien, existed purely in the imagination of R. Louis Stevenson, and it is a merely private remark as an intention to publicly vilify and belittle the lay or religious work of Father Damien. The few lines are respectfully dedicated to John Sherman and other apostles of calumny.

FACTA NON VERBA.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kimble, who left on the China for a tour through Japan, returned on the *Gahe* and will proceed to the Coast. Mr. Kimble having received news of his father's illness shortly after his arrival in Japan.

Timely Copies

April 12, 1895.

Any one who reads Mr. Ashford's sayings to San Francisco reporters must read between the lines to understand that he does not mean half that he is reported as saying. Mr. Ashford was long enough in Hawaii to convince the people that he can tell the difference between "a 'awk han a 'au saw," and that he understands full well the value of silence. He has about as much intention of heading a filibustering expedition as he has of returning here and standing as a candidate for office. C. W. is a little joker and the interview with the reporter in 'Frisco was one of his jokes. When Mr. Ashford left here, his main thought was to do something in the behalf of his brother. The people here who know him will not believe that a filibustering expedition is in the line of assistance to that person.

Some time ago, we purchased a lot of European wire and immediately afterward some parties circulated a report that the quality had been affected by some unknown cause and that it was not up to the standard of the *American* product. We had a half dozen coils of the wire tested at the Iron Works and it showed a tensile strength of 2760 pounds. When this report was published in this column, the wire was sought after by plantation managers and individuals from Niihau to Hawaii. The other day, to oblige a skeptic, we ordered a hundred coils of American wire from the Coast and as it reached the store, we sent a half dozen coils to the foundry to have it tested. The result showed a tensile strength of 768 pounds or about 2000 less than the European article. We violate no confidence when we tell you that this American wire will not be sold by us. We have an abundance of the European article and can supply all sizes and in any quantity. This wire with the steel stays and galvanized washers comprise the material necessary to use in making the celebrated Jones' Locked Fence than which no stronger, cheaper or better fence was ever made.

Our new stock of Dietz Oil Stoves are going as rapidly as can be expected with times as hard as they are. That it is a good stove, no one who has ever tried them will deny. They are absolutely safe, because there is no possible way by which they can explode; they are free from unpleasant odors, because they are made on the most approved plans; they are economical, because directly you are through cooking you extinguish the flame. Twenty-four dollars invested in one of these stoves will save you a pot of money in twelve months.

The Australia brought us the latest thing in tea strainers; they fasten close up to the spout and the leaves are bound to be caught in the strainer. Handsomely nickel plated and we sell them for fifty cents.

We are having a run on the Alaska refrigerators, because they are the best ever brought to Honolulu. We sold one to a lady who had been taking twenty pounds of ice a day. When we assured her that she could reduce the quantity half the amount, she laughed at us. It was just ten days after she commenced using it that she came in and reported that she now buys just half the quantity of ice she formerly did.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spookhole Beach,
307 FORT STREET.

BY AUTHORITY.

It is said the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental will put on a new line of steamers between San Francisco and this port to compete with the Oceanic and Canadian companies. The new vessels will compare favorably with the Canadian Pacific's Empress line.

Miss F. Dickson, Miss M. E. Dickson, Bishop of Panapolis, Father Sylvester, Peter Lancaster, J. B. Wills, Colonel Townsend, Prince Joseph of Battenberg and Malet, Dr. McLennan, Mrs. Kate McLennan, Mrs. J. M. Thompson, Mrs. E. M. Miller, H. W. Diamond, F. Sneathen, Allen Towle and wife, Miss O. Towle, M. F. H. Halley, Mrs. Geo. B. Kirkbride, Jos. Lyman, John Marston and wife, Jas. C. Marston, Miss A. Marston, Mrs. H. K. Field, W. H. Bailey and wife, Miss Bailey, F. Paget, Geo. B. Jones, M. C. Harris, O. F. Hoof, R. J. Lowden and R. G. Har-

The political prisoners of more importance live quite at ease and are permitted to receive the best the laud words from their friends. The exercise occupies two large rooms on the upper floor of the palace, and has a balcony, where she can take air and exercise. Up to the time I left Honolulu she had not yet made her appearance on that balcony. The very fact that the wardens and guards of the prisons are natives would seem to indicate that public sentiment among the natives imposes the verdict of the law. The fact that the natives were conducted with all fairness, and a preponderance of evidence was so together against those convicted at acquittal would have been impossible. But the general opinion seems to prevail that only a few of

Lambert's Marriage License.
Walter Lambert alias F. N. Thomas, the absconding Police Court clerk has been released on \$3000 bonds. He produces the following license of his marriage "HONOLULU, April 2, 1895 - This is to certify that I have this day married Mr. W. R. Lambert and Miss Gertrude Mahaney, and they have by me been pronounced man and wife."
H. H. PIERCE,
Ordained Pastor."

evote two months' time in Springfield, Mass., studying gymnastics

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

EXILE REDWARD CHEWS THE RAG

Denies Connection With Uprising
And Will Demand Indemnity.

HAS LOST CONFIDENCE IN DOLE.

Satisfied That Residents of the Islands
Do Not Care to be Annexed to the
United States—Believes with Joaquin
Miller Ex-Queen Shamefully Treated.

Frederick Henry Redward, one of the exiles from Hawaii, arrived in the city several days ago on a visit to his brother, John C. Redward, the well-known contractor and builder, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of the 5th inst. Redward has been a resident of Honolulu for the past fifteen years, where he followed the business of contractor and builder. He says he had nothing to do with the uprising, and claims to have been thrown in prison, where he was kept for a period of thirty-eight days, and although he asked for a trial on a number of occasions he was always refused, and as a last resort consented to leave the country in order to gain his freedom. Mr. Redward is an English subject and says his case is in the hands of the British Commissioner at the Islands, Capt. Hawes.

In conversation last night Redward said: "I knew nothing whatever of the uprising or the shooting of Charles Carter until the following morning about 7 o'clock, while I was on my way to my place of business. Of course, there was great excitement and much loud talking, but I paid no attention to it, and while at work on a building across from my office about 3 o'clock in the afternoon I was arrested by three armed ruffians, commonly called guards down there, and taken to the station house and kept there for an hour and a half. They then marched me down to Oahu Jail, where I was detained for thirty-eight days, with no charge being preferred against me and without an opportunity of securing a trial, which I demanded time and again. The Marshal sent British Vice-Consul T. R. Walker over to the jail to ask whether I desired to leave the country or submit to a trial. I told Consul Walker to present my compliments to the Marshal and inform him that I was ready at any time to take my trial, and was not ready nor did not care to leave the country. Shortly after this I sent for the British Commissioner, Captain Hawes, and stated to him the above facts and asked him to demand a speedy trial or allow me freedom on bail, but I could get neither.

"It was getting very monotonous being confined in the jail so long, and I was losing flesh rapidly and developing symptoms of sickness. I was willing to do or sign anything in order to get out, so I sent for the Marshal and had an interview with him on February 13th. I told him I wished to get out of prison; that I had nothing to do with the uprising; that I slept in my house on that night, and that I knew nothing whatever of it until 7 o'clock the following morning; that I had never been to a meeting of any kind, and that I was ready for trial at any time. He told me that I had enemies in town, and that I would probably be convicted of misprision of treason, as he did not go a cent on the commission himself, and advised me to take the opportunity to leave, as he did not think it would be more than three months before the whole thing blew over and I would be permitted to return. I told him that a man wouldn't be a man at all unless he had a few enemies, and I was willing and ready at all times to stand trial.

"He also told me that he had no evidence against me, but some of my enemies might give such evidence as would cause my conviction. I told him I was not afraid of that, and asked him what kind of a paper he had to sign, and he showed me one which was quite different to the one I afterward signed. At 4 o'clock the same afternoon he returned with the paper for me to sign, and he was accompanied by the British Commissioner. The commissioner asked me if I intended signing that paper, and I told him yes. He said: "Am I to presume that you are guilty?" "I told him I couldn't sign what he presumed, as I wasn't signing the paper on account of being guilty."

"I said: 'Mr. Hawes, you and the Marshal are both here. Let him take me to stand trial tomorrow, or name a day. I have been here for thirty-eight days, and I am willing to do anything to get out of this place, as I was never in anything of the kind before, and I want you to distinctly understand that I am not signing this paper with the understanding that I am guilty of anything.' I was released and took passage for San Francisco on the steamer Australia.

"The treatment I received while in prison I could not complain of much myself, although it was pretty rough, but some of my friends and acquaintances were treated most disgracefully. I always expressed my opinion very freely on the high-handed manner in which the government was conducted, as I was born in a free country and always believed in asserting my rights. My case is in the hands of the British Minister, and I expect to receive indemnity for being compelled to leave the country.

"I do not believe—in fact, I am satisfied—that the residents of the islands do not care to be annexed to the United States. They only make the assertion as a pretext to get the favor of the American people. I thought a great deal of President Dole at one time, but I have changed my opinion. The way he has acted in this whole matter is anything but Christian-like, and, as President, he is only a tool, as far as he is dictated to by an armed mob.

"I believe the ex-queen has been most shamefully treated. Joaquin Miller, at her trial, expressed my sentiments to a dot when he said she was the only Christian there."

HOMER'S ILIAD IN TABLEUX.

Various Scenes Presented are
Worthy of Special Mention.

LIST OF CHARACTERS ARE SHOWN.

Musical Selections Interspersed During
the Entertainment—Vocal and Instru-
mental Renditions—A Considerable
Sum Realized for the Union. Etc.

Perhaps one of the prettiest entertainments during the year was the series of tableaux from Homer's "Iliad," given last evening by the children of Punahou Preparatory School, under the able direction of Mrs. Judd Frear.

The stage arrangements were simply but tastefully arranged. The costumes of the children showed careful thought and preparation. The posing for various scenes presented is worthy of special mention.

Following is the list of tableaux, with the names of the children representing different characters:

- I.
THETIS AND PELEUS.
Gods at Marriage of Thetis and Peleus.
Albert Waterhouse.....Jupiter
Ethel Damon.....Juno
Winifred Andrews.....Athena
Harold Dillingham.....Apollo
Alexandria Gertz.....Diana
Nora Sturgeon.....Fates
Sophie Judd.....Fates
Anna Rice.....Venus
Hazel Lewis.....Cupid
Ethel Spaulding.....Mars
Seymour Hall.....Iris
Florence Hall.....Peleus
Edwin Hall.....Thetis
Gertrude Brown.....Mercury
Charles Judd.....Ceres
Bessie Hopper.....Vulcan
George Cooke.....Hebe
Athalie Levy.....Hebe
- II.
The Three Fates.
Nora Sturgeon, Sophie Judd, Anna Rice.
- III.
Judgment of Paris.
Raymond Spaulding.....Paris
Hazel Lewis.....Venus
Winifred Andrews.....Athena
Ethel Damon.....Juno
Ethel Spaulding.....Cupid
Charlie Judd.....Mercury
- IV.
Helen of Troy.
Kathleen Cartwright.....Helen
- V.
Departure of Buses from Achilles.
Edwin Hall.....Achilles
Edith Spaulding.....Buceis
Harold Dillingham.....Patroches
Maurice Damon.....Heralds
Irwin Spaulding.....Heralds
- VI.
Thetis before Jupiter.
Albert Waterhouse.....Jupiter
Gertrude Brown.....Thetis
Ethel Damon.....Juno
Winifred Andrews.....Athena
Alexandria Gertz.....Diana
Seymour Hall.....Mars
Charles Judd.....Mercury
- VII.
Hector Chiding Paris.
Charlie Hartwell.....Hector
Raymond Spaulding.....Paris
Kathleen Cartwright.....Helen
Athalie Levy.....Helen's Attendant
Madge McCandless.....Helen's Attendant
Margie Peterson.....Helen's Attendant
Edith Spaulding.....Helen's Attendant
- VIII.
Meeting of Hector and Andromache.
Charlie Hartwell.....Hector
Bernice Hartwell.....Andromache
Marion Dillingham.....Nurse
- IX.
Fight Around Body of Patroches.
Maurice Dunn.....Patroches
Charlie Hartwell.....Hector
George Cook.....Hector
Irwin Spaulding.....Warriors
Charlie Judd.....Warriors
Harold Dillingham.....Warriors
Seymour Hall.....Warriors
- X.
Thetis bringing Armor to Achilles.
Gertrude Brown.....Thetis
Edwin Hall.....Achilles
Maurice Damon.....Patroches
- XI.
Andromache and Her Maidens on the Wall.
Bernice Hartwell.....Andromache
Marion Dillingham.....Attendants
Margie Peterson.....Attendants
Florence Hall.....Attendants
Madge McCandless.....Attendants

Musical selections were rendered during the evening. Mrs. Jarrett Lewis gave a piano solo, which was heartily appreciated for its artistic rendition. A song by Miss Halstead received an encore. Messrs. Ordway, Marx and Afong played a mandolin and guitar trio. Miss Astell was incited after singing a spirited song. A. Isenberg rendered "Traumerei" on the violin, and received a merited encore.

The evening's entertainment was closed with a tableau in which all the children were represented.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS MEET.

Progress Made in Japanese Mission
Under Hawaiian Board.

EVANGELIST YATMAN IS TO COME.

Miss Green on Young Hawaiians.
Temperance Reform—Crusade of Dr.
Garvin—Remarks by Rev. Birnie.
Secretary Corbett and Others.

The devotional committee of the Y. M. C. A. invited the various Christian workers of the city to meet in convention at the Central Union Church Friday afternoon and evening. The afternoon session was opened with a bible reading on "Growth in Grace," led by Rev. J. Leadingham. Rev. O. H. Gullock, for the youngest member of the Christian brotherhood, the Japanese Church, gave some account of the progress made in the Japanese Mission under the care of the Hawaiian Board, with its two churches and seven evangelists. Special mention was made of the extension of the work of the Bible Reading Union, and the circulation of the Scripture through the army in Japan, as narrated in letters recently received from Rev. Sidney Gullick.

The Hawaiian work was sketched by Miss Green, who made special mention of the influence of the schools on the young people. It is these are the hope of Hawaii, so far as the native race is concerned. As these well-educated, and ambitious young Hawaiians mold the society into which they enter on leaving the schools, so will be shaped the destiny of this lovely and attractive people. Then Rev. A. V. Soares told how among the Portuguese, one of those Latin races in which the Gospel has been overlaid by the traditions of men, divine truth is molding hearts and lives, giving new hopes and new aims, as when Luther gave a new gospel to the world in the era of the Reformation. The meager dozen of hearers that gathered at the first Sunday services has given place to such large congregations that new accommodation must be provided.

The Temperance Reform had its place of consideration, as it was set forth by Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president of the W. C. T. U. The permanency of that organization was the encouraging feature, and the prospect now of a united movement to secure needed legislation for the regulation of the traffic that ruins homes, debauches humanity and mars Christian civilization.

Dr. Garvin spoke of the work he had found ready for his hands, the success achieved in spite of obstacles, over sixty having received the rite of baptism since he came. He was ready to stand guard and to help fight the Lord's battles against intemperance, or any form of sin.

The various departments of the M. E. work were then presented. Rev. Mr. Kihara spoke of the blessing of the spirit poured out upon Japanese believers. Rev. Mr. Schneider told of the growing interest in religious services among the Germans, 125 of whom attended the Easter services. Rev. Mr. Peck spoke hopefully of the M. E. Church, and his readiness to cooperate with other Christian workers in the up building of Christ's kingdom.

The Salvation Army work was reported by Adjutant Egner. It was evident from the careful statistics given that one reason for the success of the organization is the thoroughness, not the looseness, of its methods. Plenty of work, very little coin, many converts, the joys of salvation, the grit as well as grace that grips the lost ones, was the substance of the story all too briefly told, with some impassioned longings for less of Sabbath breaking and intemperance.

In the evening Rev. Mr. Birnie spoke of the value and need of personal work with individuals. Mr. Corbett supplemented this with remarks on qualifications and methods, urging more common sense than the newly converted barber showed, who, after lathering his customer and strapping his razor, asked, "Are you prepared for death?" Rev. Mr. Bishop spoke of the need of loving care over those newly converted. Rev. Dr. Harris spoke of the prime importance of seeking the anointing of the spirit, as giving power for service, freedom and holiness for all Christian work. But it is conditional on absolute self-surrender and fullness of consecration to the guidance of the Divine Spirit.

At the close of the evening's session Mr. Corbett spoke of the invitation sent to Rev. C. H. Yatman, the well-known evangelist, who expects to leave the Coast in September next for a tour around the world, asking him to spend three weeks in Honolulu. The committee was recommended to ask the various churches of the city to appoint delegates to act with the Y. M. C. A. committee as a committee on arrangements for the Yatman meetings.

Mr. Corbett closed with a brief account of Y. M. C. A. work.

Mr. Frank Damon spoke of the Chinese work and the many promising youths in the boys' boarding school. In closing he hoped for an improved attendance at the weekly meetings of Chinese workers on Friday evenings.

"We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshallfield, Oregon. "No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without praising it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relaxes the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents."

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No skill is required and one can get any shade wanted.

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Wires for paper flower work now on hand.

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Is our specialty for which we are constantly receiving new designs in mouldings.

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Nestle's Milk Food for infants has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and is now unquestionably not only the best substitute for mother's milk, but the food which agrees with the largest percentage of infants. It gives strength and stamina to resist the weakening effects of hot weather, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother sending her address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food.
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A good House and a fine well of sweet water included in the above.

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The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY manufacture rubber stamps of all descriptions

Metropolitan Market

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CHOICEST MEATS
—FROM—
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FAMILIES AND SHIPPING
SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE
—AND AT THE—
Lowest Market Prices.

All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.
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Pure Drugs,
CHEMICALS,
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PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

113 and 115 Fort Street.

BEAVER SALOON

H. J. NOLTE, Proprietor.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general
That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a Competent Chef de Cuisine
—THE FINEST GRADES OF—
Tobaccos,
Cigars, Pipes and
Smoker's Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

—One of Brunswick & Balke's—
Celebrated Billiard Tables
connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate.
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ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF
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From the Celebrated Bulls
Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham
A LOT OF
Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses
FOR SALE.

2 PURE BRED
HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE

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LIVERPOOL.

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TOTAL ASSETS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1893.
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1—Authorized Capital £3,000,000 £ 3,000,000
Subscribed " " 3,750,000 3,750,000
Paid-up Capital..... 687,500 0 16
2—Fire Funds..... 2,844,102 11 07
3—Life and Annuity Funds..... 8,023,084 15 1
£11,054,687

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,555,463 2
Revenue Life and Annuity..... 1,283,974 18 2
Branches..... 22,789,437 0 8

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER, O
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company, -OF HAMBURG-

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs marks..... 5,000,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies..... 101,856,000
Total..... Reichsmark 107,650,000

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company, -OF HAMBURG-

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs marks..... 8,830,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies..... 35,000,000
Total..... Reichsmark 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, &c., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.
1895 1y

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE CO

(ESTABLISHED 1806.)
Assets..... £ 40,000,000
Net Income..... 9,075,000
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AGENTS FOR
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Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS - - £3,975,000
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At Current Rates in the following Companies, viz:
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The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHARF & CO.,
1895 1y

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The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Danger of the Seas, on the Most Favorable Terms.
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For Sea, River & Land Transport -OF DRESDEN-

Having established an Agency at Honolulu the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take Risks against the Danger of the Seas, on the Most Favorable Terms.
F. A. SCHARF & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MILITIAMEN AT THE BUTTS.

Company E Wins Second Competitive Shoot by Increased Score

COMPANY A DID NOT TAKE PART

Battery Only Twelve Points Short—Excellent Score of B Considering Short Practice—F Makes Same Mark as Last Year—Contest E and Philadelphia

During the past week the one topic of conversation among militiamen was the second competitive target shoot for the elegant prize rifle offered by the Winchester Arms Company. While considerable interest was manifested in the

Private S. Johnson—	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	31
Sergeant J. H. McKeague—	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	32
Private R. Duschalsky—	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	33
Private H. Vallberg—	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	34
Private L. Meyers—	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	35
Private H. M. Reade—	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	36
Private R. Fieldsdorf—	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	37
Private Wm. Petersen—	3 4 4 2 4 1 1 1	38
Total—		398

Private E. Oleson—	4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4	36
Corporal D. F. Thrum—	4 8 3 4 4 1 3 1	34
Private W. Thrum—	2 4 2 4 2 4 4 4	33
Sergeant H. Gilles—	4 4 4 2 4 3 3 4	36
Private C. Schmidt—	4 2 0 3 2 4 3 2	25
Private T. H. Petrie—	3 0 0 0 0 2 4 3	19
Corporal W. C. Weedon—	4 4 4 5 3 4 2 2	35
Private C. H. Pfeiffer—	3 0 2 0 3 2 2 0	17

80" E"

Apr 27th 95

Second shoot for Prize Rifle

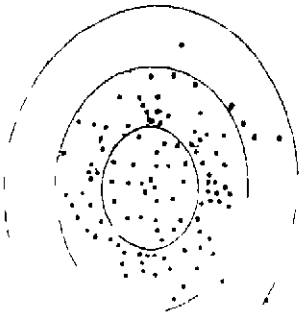
200 Yards off hand

Good	41
Neely	45
Lohman	43
Dunbar	43
Buchanan	41
Taylor	38
King	43
Gouvea	41
Elvin	42
Sproat	42

422

Aug 26th 94. 421.

Apr 27th 95. 422.



OFFICIAL SCORE OF COMPANY E, SHOWING PERFORATIONS IN TARGET AND OTHER DATA. (Sketches by an Advertiser Artist.)

outcome of the match, it was generally conceded the result would be between Company E of the regulars and D of the volunteers. These teams had been practicing steadily for the contest for some time prior to the match and, as the scores indicate, there was exceptionally good marksmanship displayed.

Teams composed of ten men each from Companies E, F, D, B and A entered for the contest. On account of several members being unable to attend Company A did not take part in the shoot.

The match commenced shortly after 1 o'clock and was not concluded until near 5. There was a large number of interested spectators present.

Below is given the result by companies.

COMPANY E.		
Captain Jno. Good—	5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4	44
Private A. W. Neely—	4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4	45
Private C. B. Lohman—	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4	43
Private E. Dunbar—	5 5 5 4 4 5 3 4	43
Private A. Buchanan—	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5	41
Corporal H. A. Taylor—	4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3	38
Second Lieutenant G. W. R. King—	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5	43
Private J. Gouvea—	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5	41
Sergeant C. Elvin—	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5	42
Private J. W. Sproat—	4 5 4 4 4 3 5 4	42
Total—		422

COMPANY D.		
Captain W. C. Wilder, Jr.—	3 4 3 4 5 5 4 4	41
Corporal R. A. Dexter—	4 4 3 4 4 4 5 3	39
Private Drummond—	3 4 5 4 4 4 5 4	42
Corporal W. P. Johnson—	5 5 5 4 5 3 4 5	43
Corporal J. A. Johnson—	4 4 2 4 4 4 3 3	36
Corporal H. Wilder—	4 3 5 4 4 5 4 3	41
Private W. P. Boyd—	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 3	42
Private L. M. Johnson—	3 5 5 3 3 4 4 4	40
Private F. Clay—	3 5 4 4 5 3 4 4	43
Corporal P. H. Burnett—	4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1	43
Total—		410

COMPANY F.		
First Lieutenant H. Ludewig—	3 4 3 5 4 5 4 4	41
Second Lieutenant I. A. Burgett—	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	41

First Lieutenant L. T. Kenake—	3 2 0 3 4 4 3 5	29
Captain Oscar White—	5 3 4 5 4 4 4 4	39
Total—		303

To the credit of Company B it may be said they have only been practicing during the past three weeks, or since the captaincy of Oscar White. Their score is especially gratifying to the company and captain, the team average being over 30. Captain White says B will be prepared to carry off the laurels at the next match.

Company E, winner of the first and second contests, increased their 1894 score by one point. In the shoot last year E made the best shoot of any team in the Islands. The members who participated in Saturday's match are vastly superior to last year's team.

Messrs. Neely, Lohman, Dunbar and Sproat of Company E participated for the first time in a match shoot Saturday. Buchanan and Elvin, of the same team, were under the care of a physician at the time of the contest.

It was mainly due to the care and preparation of Corporal Elvin that Company E owed its success in this match.

A friendly match will likely be arranged between Company E and a team from the Philadelphia.

In view of the laborious work in practicing and arranging Saturday's match, several of the winning team will be allowed a few days leave in which to recuperate.

The next contest will take place in August, being final if Company E should again make the highest score.

The accompanying sketch of the target and score of winning team will be photographed and kept for reference.

SHARPSHOOTERS' CONTEST.

The contest between married and single members of the Sharpshooters Company Saturday at the Association range resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 414 to 400.

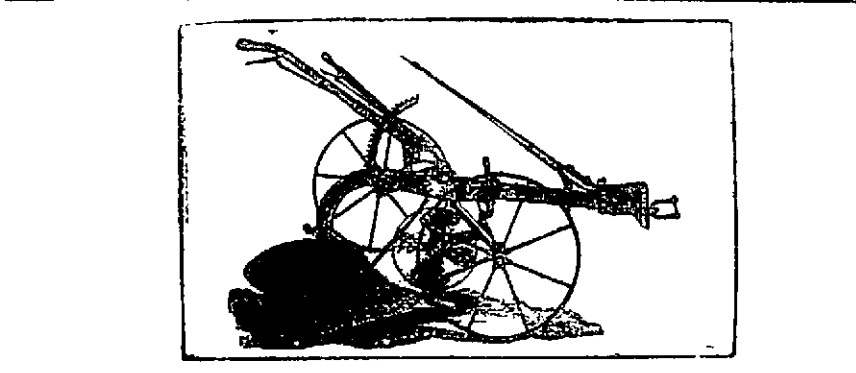
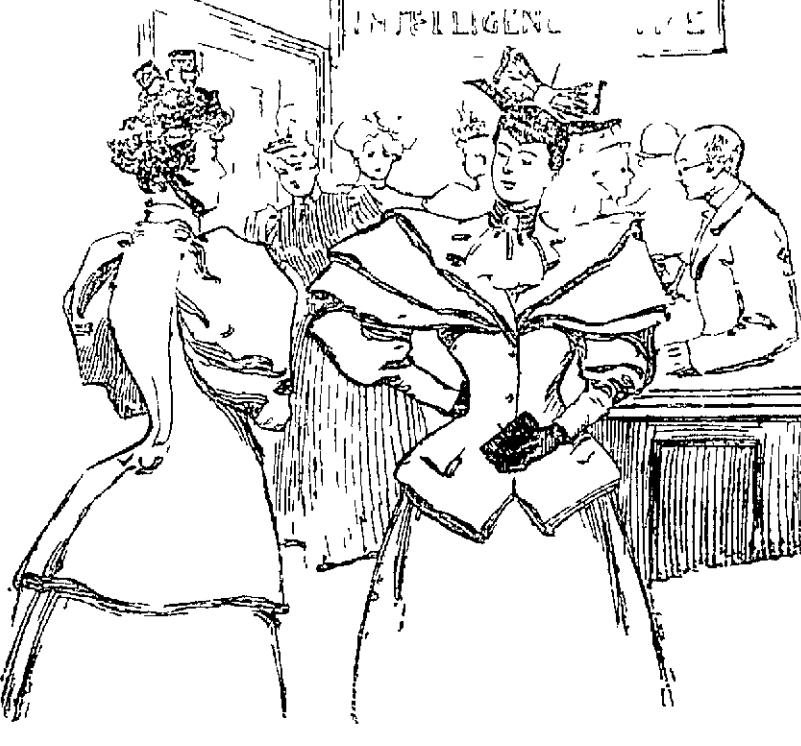
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At Gazette Office

The ADVERTISER and GAZETTE on sale at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agent

THE CHICAGO SERVANT UP TO DATE.

How many in the family, mum?
Only two—my husband and myself.
If you were only divorced, mum, I'd go with you but I can't work for so many in the family.—Chicago Record.



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it.

We still sell the well-known Hall Breaker, 12, 14, 15 and 16 inch, which is also made by the MOLINE PLOW COMPANY. One of our latest customers says this:

"Send me a 16 inch 'Hall's' Breaker, I have tried other makes lately and find they do not do the work that yours will."

We have all sizes of Plows from 4 to 16 inches; also side hill and furrow Plows.

We have the most complete assortment of Tools of all kinds for cleaning sugar or coffee lands.

Our stock of SHIP CHANDLERY and ROPE has been added to lately and we can furnish almost anything needed.

"WAUKEGAN" BARBED WIRE is far ahead of any other make; try it and you will be surprised with the results. If you prefer galvanized or black plain Fence Wire we have a heavy stock.

If you want a perfect wire stretcher send to
E. O. Hall & Son.

SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA

ARE REQUESTED TO PERUSE THE PAMPHLET ON THE

Himalya Asthma Remedy

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

SPECIFIC for ASTHMA.

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

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THE MUTUAL

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Join the Columbia Bicycle Club.

STRANGE CASE OF MR. JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

Paine's Celery Compound CURES When Ordinary Remedies Fail.

The position of the physician who deals with the nervous and the feeble, the pain worn, the hysterical, the sleepless, is one of the utmost gravity.

Prolonged strain of mind and body, or of both, is apt to result all too quickly in sudden collapse.

One of the greatest physicians the world has ever seen, who was for years the most prominent man upon the faculty of Dartmouth, realizing the extent of the physician's responsibility, set about to discover a remedy that should build up the nervous system, and cure the ills that result from impoverished blood and diseased nerves. He discovered that greatest of all remedies, Paine's Celery Compound, and submitted the formula to fellow physicians.

There was no secret about it. The formula from that time until now, has been furnished, whenever asked for, to reputable physicians, and they have time and again examined it, and knowing that it is good, have recommended it to those who are sick.

No other remedy was ever so highly endorsed, and so generally used and recommended by physicians.

Dr. William Horne, who for a dozen years has been one of the most prominent editors, and writers for medical journals, writing in May of last year, said:

"I have been using Paine's Celery Compound for six weeks for myself and wife. I am, like all graduated M.D.'s, opposed to all proprietary remedies. I was induced to try the Celery Compound after reading Commodore Howell's letter. I feel, conscientiously inclined to testify to the building-up qualities of the Celery Compound. I am just finishing the sixth bottle. I have recommended the Compound to many."

"For five years I have been afflicted each season with excessive nervousness; so sensitive was I that any little noise caused me to start and flutter. This extreme nervous condition induced an unpleasant affliction of eczema, a partly nervous disease with me. For five seasons I have been full of itching, red eruptive spots. Three weeks ago, this condition came upon me again, but with much more excessive nervous prostration. I commenced taking the Paine's Celery Compound. My unpleasant nervous condition is entirely gone. I sleep well and have a good appetite. My dyspepsia is gone and I easily digest all I eat."

I enclose the case of Mr. Littlejohn of Janesville, Wis.

"Some four years ago last June, Mr. John Littlejohn complained to me of a peculiar sensation in his head and neck, right side. I examined him closely and told him he had a blood clot at the base of the brain, I thought, or a small tumor pushing upon the nerves at the base of the brain. I recommended him to one of the best physicians, Dr. J. B. W. He went and the doctor made his diagnosis. I saw the doctor the next day, and he said he had found some undue pressure at the base of the brain. Dr. W.'s diagnosis was the same as my own, although we had neither of us known anything about the other's diagnosis. There was some unsteady twitching of the facial muscles on the right side, and especially of the right eye."

"Mr. Littlejohn seemed to be completely unbalanced and 'jerky,' and quite unsteady. This is a truthful statement of Mr. Littlejohn's condition. He tried every conceivable remedy, by the recommendation of some eight or ten physicians in Janesville, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other places. All the treatment failed to relieve him. I recommended Paine's Celery Compound."

"He tried it, and by a steady, persistent use of the Celery Compound, he completely cured himself of the worst case of extreme nervous prostration and excitement that I ever saw. Mr. Littlejohn informs me that he has spent over \$5,000 in doctoring, without good. He thoroughly tried Celery Compound. It completely cured him."

Mr. Littlejohn himself writes. "I have been a traveling man for a great many years, and the exposure and worry that follow business transactions, caused me to break down with nervous prostration so that for several days they thought I was dying. Besides this, I had the creeping paralysis in my left arm, hand, and side, so that they were almost entirely useless, and I had a most severe case of catarrh to the extent that it almost destroyed my eye sight and ruined my hearing. I had no sense of taste whatever for two years. I had all this so that I was used completely up for five years, so you can judge of my condition. After all of these doctors failing, I finally cured myself by using Paine's Celery Compound."

Is there a sick person who can afford not to try a bottle of this wonderful remedy?

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY.

Give the Baby A Perfect Nutrient FOR GROWING CHILDREN, CONVALESCENTS, CONSUMPTIVES, DYSPYPTICS, and the Aged, and in Acute Illness and all Wasting Diseases.

—THE—
Best Food
for Hand-fed Infants.

OUR BOOK for the instruction of mothers. The Care and Feeding of Infants, will be mailed free to any address, upon request.

DOLBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



WRINKLED BEAUTIES SHOULD

Use LOLA MONTEZ CREAM. Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin. Makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibers, and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value. 75 CENTS LARGE POT.

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE BLEACH. Cures most aggravated cases of Freckles, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Sunburn, Sallowiness, and Moth Patches. Quick in action and permanent in effects. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S FACE POWDER. Pure adhesive and positively invisible. Three shades—white, flesh, brunette. Will not clog the pores, stays on all day. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR VIGOR. Stops Falling Hair in one or two applications. Prevents Gray Hair and causes rich and luxuriant growth of Hair to grow on bald heads. Cases of years standing specially invited to a trial. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER. Only four to ten days required to restore hair to its natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. PRICE \$1.

MRS. HARRISON'S FRIZZY. For keeping the hair in curls a week at a time not sticky; don't leave a white deposit on the hair. PRICE 50 CENTS.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, America's Beauty Doctor.
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Any lady call at Hollister Drug Company will be given a Lady's Journal containing a Beauty Lecture written by Mrs. Nettie Harrison.

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EXTRACT OF MEAT

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